Chapter 10
Ways of Expressing Emotions

Objectives

1. To know how native speakers express their emotion.
2. To use different types of expressions of approval / disapproval, satisfaction / dissatisfaction, and surprise.

English speakers can express their emotions, reactions or judgments in many different ways. Students should learn these aspects of language usage and practice them as often as possible in real language situations.

A. Common Emotive Emphasis in Speech

A1. Presentation

Now study the common expressions used in several situations below.

Mini-talk 1:

Oh! What a beautiful present!

A1.1 Check your understanding

The interjection 'Oh!' shows that the girl is surprised.
Mini-talk 2:
Aha, these books are exactly what I was looking for.

A1.2 Check your understanding
The interjection "___________" shows that the woman is satisfied.

Mini-talk 3:
Ah, that's just what I want.

A1.3 Check your understanding
The interjection "___________" shows that the man is happy.

Mini-talk 4:
Wow, what a fantastic diamond necklace!
Al.4 Check your understanding
The interjection "______________" shows that the girl is greatly surprised.
Mini-talk 5:

Yippee, this is fun!

Al.5 Check your understanding
The interjection "______________" shows that the boy is very excited.
Mini-talk 6:

Ouch, my foot!

Al.6 Check your understanding
The interjection "______________" shows that there must be something wrong with the man's right foot.
Mini-talk 7:

Al. 7 Check your understanding

The interjection "_________________" shows that the mm is disgusted.

Mini-talk 8:

Al. 8 Check your understanding

The interjection "_________________" shows that the baby is very pleased being served ice-cream.

A2. Key to your pronunciation

Expressions of emotive emphasis in speech are pronounced with specific pronunciation. Students should mimic them in the lab and learn how to use them. Each pattern of exclamation is preceded by an interjection which denotes the different functional meanings. Study the pronunciations of the interjections and their meanings in the table below.
A3. Explanations

Students should learn how to derive the patterns of *exclamations* in English and understand their underlying meanings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factual Statements</th>
<th>Exclamations Showing Speakers' Attitude or Feelings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The present is beautiful.</td>
<td>What a beautiful present!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I want some money.</td>
<td>That's just what I want.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I am looking for the books.</td>
<td>These books are exactly what I was looking for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. This diamond necklace is fantastic.</td>
<td>What a fantastic diamond necklace!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Going to circus is fun for children.</td>
<td>This is fun!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A4. Practice: Supply the appropriate exclamations to the following situations.

1. Tom gives Mary a lovely gift.

2. Susan has just found her purse.

3. Barbara shows Ann a fantastic diamond ring.
4. The dog bites a man's leg.

5. Tom found his room messy.

6. Ed gives Sam some money.

7. The boy is very delighted while riding an elephant.

8. Pat enjoys having some ice cream.

B. Direct expressions used to describe types of speakers’ emotions

Many types of expressions are used to describe types of speakers’ emotions. In this chapter, emphasis will be on approval / disapproval, satisfaction / dissatisfaction and surprise.

Bl. Approval or disapproval

An approval is a confirmation of a mutual acceptance of something whereas disapproval is the act of showing nonacceptance of a certain thing.

Study the mini-talks below. M ini-talks 9 and 10 represent the acts of approval; however dialogue 1 demonstrates the act of disapproval.
Mii-talk 9: Pat and Sam after having gone shopping. Pat just bought a new red dress.

I do like your new dress.

Thanks. I'm glad you like it.

I love the design and the color.

Usually, I can find the right size, but not the right color.

B1.1 Check your understanding

1. Who bought a new dress?

2. Can you describe her dress?

3. What does Sam think about the dress?

4. What does Pat think about her dress?

5. What color does Pat like?

Mini-talk 10: Joe and Sherry after watching TV.

I like the ending of this movie.

It wasn't a bad movie, was it?

What a marvelous song!
B1.2 Check your understanding

1. Do Joe and Sherry watch the movie together?

2. Do they like it?

3. What part of the movie does Joe approve of?

4. What part of the movie does Sherry approve of?

5. Does Joe like the song in the movie?
Dialogue 1: Mr. and Mrs. Smith in the reading room.

Mr. Smith: What are you reading?

Mrs. Smith: A novel.

Mr. Smith: I thought this book was rather dreadful, didn't you?

Mrs. Smith: No, I didn't think so.

Mr. Smith: I don't like the way she plotted the story. How much did you pay for it?

Mrs. Smith: Twenty dollars.

Mr. Smith: You shouldn't have bought such an expensive book. [I don't care for the price, actually.]

Mrs. Smith: And I don't think you should have told the children to read it.

BI.3 Check your understanding

1. **What are they talking about?**

2. **What** did Mrs. Smith think about the **book**?

3. Did Mr. Smith think that the **book** was terrible?

4. **Who** thought that the **book** was **costly**?
5. Will she let the children to **read this** novel?

**B1.4 Key to your pronunciation**

1. Read the following 2-3-1 intonation patterns. Notice that they are a different grammatical structure.

   - **What are you reading?** = Wh-question
   - **A novel** = A phrase
   - **I'm reading a novel** = A statement ending with a noun.
   - **I'm reading it.** = A statement **ending** with a **pronoun**.

2. Read the contrast of the following intonation patterns of the questions ending with a proper name and ending with a **pronoun**.

   - **Did you call John?**  
   - **Did you call him?**
   - **Did you tell Sue?**  
   - **Did you tell her?**
   - **Did you see Pete?**  
   - **Did you see him?**
**B1.5 Explanations**

Expressing approval/disapproval can be done in many different ways.

1. Expressions used to show an approval or disapproval of something are similar to those expressions of “like” or "dislike" of something. For example, complete the statements below.

   I do like ______________________

   Approval I love ______________________
   I like ______________________

   Disapproval I don’t like ______________________
   I don’t care for ______________________

2. Use exclamation type-s of sentences to indicate approval and disapproval. Complete the exclamations below.

   **Approval**
   What a marvelous song! or How marvelous!
   What a ____________ news! How ____________!
   What a ____________ dress! How ____________!

   **Disapproval**
   What a dreadful novel! or How dreadful!
   What a ____________ show! How ____________!
   What a ____________ program! How ____________!

3. Questions and question-tags are found in the contexts of showing approval and disapproval. Change the questions below into ones of disapproval.

EN 204 253
Approval
It wasn't a bad movie, was it?

or

It wasn't bad, was it?

It was wonderful news, wasn't it?

or

It was wonderful, wasn't it?

Disapproval

4. Use the expressions "I think _______" or "I don't think _______" to indicate an approval or disapproval. Complete the statements below.

I thought this book

I don't think

Write down the long form of the first sentence.

Write down the real meaning of the second sentence.

5. Use the modals “should” or “would” or "shouldn't" or “wouldn’t” in hypothetical past forms to indicate an approval or disapproval. This usage has a special meaning of giving comments or giving an opinion towards something having been done.

Complete the statements below.

1) You shouldn’t have bought such an expensive book.

2) You shouldn’t have read

3) You shouldn’t have told


4) She shouldn’t have plotted __________________________

What are the actual meanings of the above?

1) Mr. Smith did buy the book and Mrs. Smith disapproved of it.

2) __________________________

3) __________________________

4) __________________________

6. Replying to approval or disapproval can be done in many different ways depending on the context.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statements of approval/disapproval</th>
<th>Replies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I do like your new dress.</td>
<td>Thanks, I'm glad you like it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I love your hair style.</td>
<td>It's nice, isn't it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I like the way she plotted the story.</td>
<td>Yes. Isn't it marvelous? Yes. How marvelous!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't like the way she plotted the story.</td>
<td>No, I don't think so.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B1.6 Practice**

**B1.6.1 Listening/Speaking and Writing Practices.**

Look at the picture below and then complete the tasks provided.

Statements of approval

I like the way she dresses.

__________________________ sings.

Statements of disapproval

I don’t like the way she dresses.
You may use the above information to complete the dialogue between Sherry and John below.

Dialogue 2:

Sherry: How do you find this singer?

John: To all, she's a star, but I don't like.

Sherry: Don't you think she should have worn.

John: And I don’t like because she sings a little off-key and her voice.

Sherry: But her songs are meaningful and emotional.

Now complete the statements about the above conversation.

Sherry disapproves of her ____________________, but she approves of her ____________________.

John disapproves of her ____________________ and ____________________.

B1.6.2 Dialogue Practices

When you finish completion of the dialogue, practice speaking it in the lab and with friends.
B1.6.3 Speaking practices

B 1.6.3. 1 Substitution Drills. Substitute the given words or phrases to the underlined words.

1. Wow, what a **fantastic** diamond **ring**!
   diamond necklace!
   silver chain!
   watch!

2. Aha, those **books** are exactly what I was looking for.
   dresses
   **skirts**
   **pull-overs**

3. It wasn’t a **bad** movie, was it?
   dreadful
   horrifying
   terrifying

4. I don’t like the ways she **sings**.
   dresses.
   **acts on stage**.
   embraces the audiences.

5. You shouldn’t have bought such an expensive **book**.
   computer.
   calculator.
   television.
1. I don't care for the price, actually.
   
   the price, actually.

care for the price, actually.

don't care for the price, actually.

I don't care for the price, actually.

2. Usually, I can find the right size, but not the right color.

3. And I don't think you should have told the children to read it.

4. These toys are exactly what I'm looking for.

5. I thought this book was rather dreadful, didn't you?

6. But his songs are meaningful and emotional.

7. Wow! What a fantastic diamond ring!

8. It wasn't a bad movie, was it?

B2. Satisfaction / Dissatisfaction and Surprise

Study the ways to express satisfaction and dissatisfaction in the mini-talks 4-5 and surprise in the mini-talk 6 below.

Mini-talk 11: Ed and Ann after having finished recording a tape cassette.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ed</th>
<th>Is that all right with you?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Is this what you want?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This is perfectly all right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B2.1 Check your understanding

Is Am pleased or satisfied with his recording?

Mini-talk 1: Mr. Smith and his student after he has having finished correcting homework.

I'm dissatisfied with your homework.
You shouldn't have done it like that.

I'm sorry to hear that. I wish you could have explained it to me before handing it in.

B2.2 Check your understanding

Did Mr. Smith explain the homework to his student before?

What made Mr. Smith dissatisfied?
Mini-talk 13: Louise and Lisa at the counter inside the jewelry shop.

Isn't this jewelry shop elegant?

Isn't this watch magnificent?

Gee! Isn't this silver chain unusual?

Oh! Isn't this pin old-fashioned?

Oh, dear! Isn't it sad?

We don't have any money.

We can't buy anything.

B2.3 Check your understanding

1. How many interjections are there in the above mini-talks?

2. What are they? What do they mean?

3. What does Louise like?

4. What does Lisa like?

5. Why are they very sad?
B2.4 Key to your pronunciation

A rhetorical question is spoken with 233+ intonation pattern.

Isn’t this ring attractive?

Isn’t this watch magnificent?

Isn’t this silver chain unusual?

Isn’t it sad?

B2.5 Explanations

1. Expressions to be used for inquiring about the hearer’s satisfaction or dissatisfaction can be the following.

   1) Is that all right with you?
   2) Is this what you want?
   3) Is this what you had in mind?
   4) Are you satisfied with the recording?

Replies to the above can be the following. Fill in the blanks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Satisfaction</th>
<th>Dissatisfaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I’m satisfied with your work.</td>
<td>I’m dissatisfied with your work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ____________________________</td>
<td>This is not what I want.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. This is what I mean.</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. **This is what I had in my mind.**

5. **I'm** pleased with your work.

6. I find your work satisfactory.

Expressions used in showing satisfaction vary depending on contexts. For example, "This is very nice." is used to show satisfaction in places. "That will be fine." is used to show satisfaction in an arrangement, plan or idea. "I'm having a good time." and "I'm enjoying myself." are used to show satisfaction at parties, etc.

2. To show surprise, rhetorical questions are used to indicate a strong assertion. It generally does not expect an answer. Students should learn to use them and know the real meanings. Write down the statements of surprise and complete their meaning in the space provided. Note that negative rhetorical questions are like strong positive statements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>1) Isn't this jewelry shop elegant?</th>
<th>2) ____________________________</th>
<th>3) ____________________________</th>
<th>4) ____________________________</th>
<th>5) ____________________________</th>
<th>6) ____________________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Surely, this jewelry shop is elegant.</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
<td>____________________________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Many **exclamations** are used in indicating surprise. The common ones are listed below.

1) Oh! This bracelet! How fantastic!
2) **Oh!** This **diamond ring!** What a **surprise!**
3) **How** **{odd, strange, astonishing}** that this bracelet is so expensive?

To **express** surprise in statement forms, the following **statements are used**.

1) It's surprising that this bracelet is so expensive.
2) **I'm** surprised that this bracelet is so expensive.

**B2.6 Practices**

**B2.6.1 Listening/Speaking and Writing Exercises**

Study the dialogue below and then complete it with a statement of surprise. You might use any expressions given underneath in the dialogue.
Dialogue 3:

Ed: Do you know where the question mark symbol came from?

Ann: No, I don't.

Ed: It came from Roman times. The original symbol looked like the number "2" beside an "0" (20).

Ed: How did it become like the present symbol?

Ann: Later, people put the "2" over the "0" and then the "0" became a dot (•).

Ed: Oh!

Some possible expressions showing surprise.

1. Oh! Fantastic!
   
   Oh! I can't believe it.

2. That's strange. / That's funny. / That's odd.

3. I'm surprised to hear that.
   
   I can't believe it.

   It's unbelievable.

4. It's {amazing} to see such a change in a symbol.
   
   {astonishing}
B2.6.2 Speaking practices

B2.6.2.1 After completion of the dialogue, practice speaking it with friends.

B2.6.2.2 Substitution Drills. Substitute the given words or phrases to the underlined words.

1. Isn’t this gold chain old-fashioned?
   unusual?
   attractive?
   expensive?

2. Surely this gold chain is expensive.
   diamond ring
   necklace
   watch

3. Are you satisfied with the recording?
   program?
   homework?
   arrangement?

4. I’m dissatisfied with your exam.
   final grade.
   homework
   study habits.
B2.6.2.3 Sentence Practice. Right to left drills. Listen and repeat after the instructor.

1. **How strange / that this bracelet / is so expensive?**
   
   How strange that this bracelet is so **expensive**!

2. **Do you know / where the symbol question mark / came from?**

3. **It's surprising / that oil prices / are rising**

4. **I'm surprised / that this bracelet / is too expensive.**

5. **Isn't / this jewelry shop / elegant?**

6. **This is / not / what I had / in my mind.**

62.7 Dictation. Listen to what your instructor says and then fill in the blanks.

1. **wow,** ________________________________

2. ____________________, this ring is exactly what ________________

3. **You** ______________________ such an expensive ________________

4. **I** ________________________________, actually.

5. **I don't like the way** ________________________________

6. **I like the ending of** ________________________________

7. **I don't like the** ________________ of BIRD's ________________

8. **You** _________________________________ like that.

9. **Isn't this watch** ________________________________?

10. **I thought this book** ________________________________
C. Application

Cl. Questions and Answers Drills

1. What could you say if someone gives you a present?

2. What could you say if you’re satisfied with the appointment?

3. What could you say if someone steps on your foot?

4. What could you say if you found your room messy?

5. What could you say if you like the way Nancy sings?

6. What could you say to the lady when you saw her cheer up the lonely old lady?

7. What could you say if you found your homework difficult?

8. What could you say if you like a diamond bracelet?
C2. Dialogue Completion

Complete the following dialogues with words or phrases provided.

**Dialogue 4:** At the lecture room,

Ed: Are you **still** with your study in **lecture** room?

Sam: I guess so, but there's **one** problem.

Ed: **What's** that?

Sam: I **can't** pass EN204.
Dialogue 5: At the hotel.

be dissatisfied with / I’m glad / just love / satisfied with / a little bit / enjoying yourself / have been / either / must say

Are you really ____________ in Bangkok?

Oh, we are. Thais ______________ so nice to us.

Are you ____________ Thai food?

Yes, we ____________ Thai food, but it’s ______________ hot.

I ____________ you like it. Have you had any problem?

Well, I ____________ I don’t like traffic jams.

I don’t like it _________. Everybody seems to ______________ traffic problem.
Dialogue 6: At RU.

Visitor: Hello. Are you a RU student?

Sri: Yes, _______.

Visitor: I'd like ___________ about RU. Could you answer a few questions?

Sri: ___________. I'd be happy to.

Visitor: Is RU an open university?

Sri: Yes, it is. It's _______ open university in Thailand.

Visitor: How many _______ does it have?

Sri: Seven faculties and we have two campuses in Bangkok.

Visitor: And _______ do you study in?

Sri: I'm in the Faculty of Humanities. I study English and Linguistics. I _______ to take you to my school.

Visitor: Oh, I love to. Thank you so much for answering my questions.